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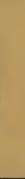
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URBAN DISTRICT OF

CHERTSEY

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# ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1959

Charles Burrell & Son The Castle Printing Works Chertsey, Surrey



# URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

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CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1959 Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2017 with funding from Wellcome Library

#### ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices, Weybridge.

May, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chertsey Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1959. The report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health in Circular 1/60.

The population of the Urban District at mid-year 1959 is estimated by the Registrar General to be 38,850, an increase from the previous year of 1,160. The natural increase of population from the excess of births over deaths was 381, so that 779 of the increase represented an influx of new population.

The adjusted birth-rate (which is a figure obtained by multiplying the crude birth-rate by a "comparability" factor designed to compensate for different age and sex distribution of the population) was 17.86 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 18.61 in 1958 and 16.50 for England and Wales in 1959.

The adjusted death-rate was 11.45 per 1,000, being below the death-rate for England and Wales of 11.6 in 1959. Out of 59 deaths from malignant disease 11, or 18 per cent., were due to cancer of the lung or bronchus. This gives a death-rate of 0.28 per 1,000 as compared with 0.45 in the previous year.

There has been a gradual fall over the last few years in the mortality from tuberculosis, being 0.05 for 1959 as compared with 0.08 for the previous year. Many factors, in addition to improving social conditions and recent advances in treatment, have contributed to this decrease. All samples of milk examined for the presence of the tubercle bacillus were negative and this is the second year that no cases of tuberculosis were found in cows after slaughter. The rapid decline in the incidence of tuberculosis of bones, joints and glands in the community is the result of the safe milk campaign.

The incidence of major infectious disease has been small. This is the fourteenth consecutive year that no cases of diphtheria have occurred in children. Poliomyelitis vaccination was continued during the year for children and adults in the age group of six months to 26 years who were registered, and was also given to expectant mothers.

Finally, I wish to thank the Council for their help and consideration of all health problems and the staff for their ready assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

Medical Officer of Health.

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

#### Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MACIVER, M.C., T.D., M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and the Rural District of Bagshot.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. H. BIRCH, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

J. R. GREIG, M.A.P.H.I.

P. J. ADAMS, M.A.R.H.I.

Mr. G. H. Birch holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Public Health Inspector and the Certificates of the Royal Society of Health as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods and as a Smoke Inspector.

Mr. J. R. Greig and Mr. P. J. Adams both hold the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Public Health Inspectors and the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health as Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

Pests Officer:

G. A. SHERRIFFS.

Clerical Staff:

Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Miss J. M. EGLON.

Miss Eglon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and the Rural District of Bagshot.

Office of the Public Health Inspector: R. ELLERBY.

Address of Medical Officer of Health:

Council Offices, Weybridge.

Tel.: Weybridge 3811.

# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres		9,983
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied	by	
Registrar-General)		38,850
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books		9,512
Rateable Value		£513,629
A sum represented by a Penny Rate		£2,050 (est.)

#### Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

- 1. Public Health Committee.
- 2. Housing (General) Committee.
- 3. Housing (Tenants) Committee.
- 4. Special (Public Relations) Committee.

#### Vital Statistics.

	1958	1959
Number of Births	754	746
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	20.01	19.20
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Com-		
parability Factor)	18.61	17.86
Number of Still Births	12	9
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births	15.67	11.92
Number of Deaths	311	365
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	8.25	9.39
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Com-		
parability Factor)	9.66	11.45
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births		
over deaths	443	381
Number of deaths of infants under the age of one year	15	21
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	19.90	28.15
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	1	1
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.08	0.39
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	0.56	0.62
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the		
population	0.08	0.05
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.54	1.52
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population	0.45	0.28
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	2.18	2.31

#### Extract from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:						Male.	Fen	iale.	Total.
Legitimate		• • •				378	3	33	711
Illegitimate						18	,	17	35
Total live and	still bi	rths							755
Infant Mortalit	y per 1	,000 le	gitimat	e births					28.13
Neo-Natal Mon	tality F	Rate per	1,000	live birt	hs (fir	st four w	eeks)		21.45
Early Neo-Nat	al Mort	tality R	ate (dea	aths und	ler 1 w	eek per	1,000	total	
live births)									13.40
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined									
per 1,000 to	al live	and sti	ll birth:	s)					25.16
Illegitimate bir	ths per	centage	of tota	l births		• • •			4.7

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1958 and 1959.

#### COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

		Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
		Birth-Rate Death-Rate							
		1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Chertsey U.D. England and	* * *	18.61	*17 86	*9.66	*11.45	19.90	28.15	1.32	1:34
Wales	• • •	16*4	16.5	11.7	11.6	22.5	22.0	0.43	0.38

<sup>\*</sup>Corrected for age and sex distribution by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

#### Infant Mortality.

The following table shows the cause of death in children under one year of age. Approximately 75 per cent of the deaths occurred in the first four weeks of life (neo-natal mortality) and were due mainly to prematurity and associated conditions.

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total number under 1 month
Prematurity Prematurity with	4	_	_	_	4
associated conditions	2	_	1	1	4
Atelectasis	_	1		_	1
Congenital malforma-					
tions	2	1	_		3
Cerebral haemorrhage	1	_	1	—	2
Broncho-pneumonia	1			1	2

Cause of death	1—3 months	4—6 months	7—9 months	10—12 months	Total number under 12 months
Malnutrition	1	_			1
Pneumonia	<del></del>	1	1	_	2
Enterocolitis	1	—	_		1
Congenital heart disease	1	_		_	1

#### CAUSES OF DEATH.

				Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory				1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other forms				_	_	_
Syphilitic diseases				_	1	1
Diphtheria				_		_
Whooping Cough				_	_	_
Meningococcal infections				_		_
Acute Poliomyelitis					—	
Measles				_	_	_
Other infective and parasiti	ic diseases			_	_	
Malignant neoplasm, stoma	ch			6	2	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung,	bronchus	• • •		8	3	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast			• • •		5	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus				_	1	1
Other malignant and lymp	hatic neo <sub>l</sub>	plasms	• • •	21	13	34
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	• • •			1	1	2
Diabetes				2	2	4
Vascular lesions of nervou	is system			19	34	53
				24	16	40
Hypertension with heart d	isease			2	3	5
				14	31	45
Other circulatory disease	• • •	• • •		5	17	22
Influenza				10	5	15
Pneumonia	• • •			15	9	24
Bronchitis				18	2	20
Other diseases of respirator	ry system			1	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duc	denum			1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diam	rrhoea			3	_	3
Nephritis and nephrosis				2	_	2
Hyperplasia of prostate				1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, about	rtion			_	1	1
Congenital malformations				4	3	7
Other defined and ill-define	d diseases			13	21	34
Motor vehicle accidents				2		2
All other accidents				9	7	16
Suicide				2	_	2
Homicide and operations of	f war	• • •	• • •	_		_
	ALL CAU	JSES	• • •	184	181	365
Prolong in Committee	h. Dis					
Byelaws in force in t						
Byelaws in respect of	New Sti	reets		• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1926
))	Building	s			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1953
22 22	Common	Lodg	ging	Houses	• • • • • • •	1899
	Nuisance					1899
"	Slaughte					1899
"	_				• • • • • • •	
•, ,,	Tents, V				• • • • • • • •	1936
",	Hackney	Carri	ages	• • •		1951
>> >>	Allotmer	its				1907
,, ,,	Offensive	e Trac	les			1935
	Food					1950
>>	1 00u	• •	•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1770

#### Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory is located at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, and specimens relating to infectious diseases are sent there for examination and report. Specimens of an urgent nature, e.g., diphtheria swabs, can be examined at the laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Routine samples of milk and ice cream are examined at the Public Health Laboratory in Guildford.

#### Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-West area of the County is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey (tel. Ottershaw 543).

The St. John Ambulance Brigade also provide an ambulance from London Street, Chertsey (tel. Chertsey 3220).

#### Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains six whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:—

Miss E. M. Aldworth 8, Weir Road, Miss M. A. Balchin Chertsey. Chertsey 3308 Miss E. J. McCarthy ) 13, Victory Park Road, Miss C. Cantrill Addlestone. Weybridge 2084 Miss M. McLellan 1, Lasswade Court, Pyrcroft Road, Chertsey. Chertsey 3586 Miss MacPherson 52, Scotland Bridge Road, New Haw. Byfleet 3660

#### Health Visitors.

There are four County Health Visitors in the district who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

#### Home Help Service.

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

#### Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:—

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Everleigh, Crouch Oak Lane.	School Medical Child Welfare Ante-Natal Dental	Wed., Thurs., Friday a.m. Every Fri., p.m. Every Mon., p.m. Every Fri. a.m. and p.m. Every Thurs. p.m.
Chertsey	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates.	School Medical Child Welfare Ante-Natal Eye Dental	Every Weds., a.m. Every Thurs., p.m. 1st, 3rd and 5th Fri. p.m. 1st and 3rd Mon. a.m. Mon., Tues., Wed. a.m. and p.m.
New Haw	S.C.C. Clinic, 175, Woodham Lane.	Child Welfare School Medical Ante-Natal Dental	Every Tues., p.m. 1st, 3rd and 5th Wed. p.m. 2nd and 4th Wed. p.m. Mon., Tues., Wed. and Thurs. a.m. and p.m.
Ottershaw	Red Cross Hut, Coach Road.	School Medical & Child Welfare	Every Thurs., p.m.

Special clinics for dental and eye treatment are also held monthly, or as required.

#### Chest Clinics.

The district is served by the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, as follows:—

3rd Tuesday 5.30 p.m. Thursdays 2.0 p.m. Fridays 9.30 a.m.

#### Venereal Disease.

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:—

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m. Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m. Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m. KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

#### Hospitals.

The district is served by the following hospitals: -

GENERAL.—St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

The Hospital, Weybridge.

MATERNITY.—Woking Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

CHRONIC SICK HOSPITAL.—Ottershaw.

These Hospitals came under the control of the Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee in July, 1948.

#### Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.

There are 66 staffed chronic sick beds at Ottershaw, Northcroft (Egham) and Red Roses (Weybridge) where old persons who have become too frail or sick to fend for themselves may be looked after and rehabilitated as far as possible by physiotherapy, remedial exercises and occupational therapy.

Arrangements have also been made for daily admissions to these units for these services. Rotary admission whereby patients are admitted for two months and discharged home for four months has been introduced at Northcroft and Ottershaw. Temporary admissions, to enable persons looking after sick patients at home to have a holiday are also now arranged.

A convalescent home in the district is to be converted for chronic sick beds. The 130 extra beds so provided should meet the ever increasing demand for these services in the Woking and Chertsey Hospitals Group.

In October, 1958, the Regional Hospital Doard and the Surrey County Council appointed a Geriatrician to assist with the care of the elderly sick in this area.

#### National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No action was required to be taken by the Council under this Section.

#### National Assistance Act, 1948—Burial of the Dead.

One burial under the above Act took place during the year.

#### Mortuaries.

One mortuary is provided for the Urban District and is situated at the Council's Depot, Fordwater Road, Chertsey. A cold room and trolley hoist have been installed in recent years.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### Water Supply.

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company. Samples of water as supplied by the Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination.

During the year thirty-three samples were taken by the Public Health Department and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford. All samples were of the required standard of bacteriological purity.

Three samples were taken by the Council's analyst and examined both bacteriologically and chemically. The results of analysis are tabulated below:

Date sample taken.	5th May	6th July	5th Nov.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C.			
in 72 hours on agar	120	10	Less than 1
Organisms per ml. at 20°C.			
in 72 hours on gelatine	30	8	Less than 1
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C.			
in 48 hours on agar	8	6	4
	Less than	Less than	Less than
Coliform organisms	1 per 100 ml.	1 per 100 ml.	1 per 100ml.

Chemical Examinations in parts per 10,000.

		A	
Free Ammonia	0.096	0.042	0.108
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.240	0.006	0.120
Oxygen consumed from per-			
manganate (4 hours at			
80°F.)	1.22	0.90	0.800

Samples of water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company to the Chertsey Urban District Council and the adjoining district of Walton and Weybridge are taken monthly at different points and analysed both chemically and bacteriologically. These results are reported monthly to the respective Councils. The results of analysis show that a satisfactory standard has been maintained throughout the year.

The Public Health Department takes samples of main water twice monthly so that a very frequent check is kept on the bacteriological and chemical condition of the main supply.

Approximate number of dwelling houses	with main	water,	
supplied direct to the houses			9,226
Estimated population supplied direct			34,874
Approximate number supplied by means	of standpipe	es	16
Estimated population supplied by means	of standpip	es	63

In addition, there are approximately 66 standpipes at various caravan sites, supplying a population of approximately 2,800.

#### Pump or Well Supplies.

Twenty-three samples were collected from pumps and wells, with the following results:—

		Satisfactory.	Contaminated.	Total.
From dwelling houses		2	3	5
From camping sites	• • •	4	14	18
Totals	• • •	6	17	23

As a result of representations made during 1958, main water was laid on to one large caravan site during the year; the provision of a main supply at a second site was being investigated at the end of the year.

#### Drainage and Sewerage.

There have been no extensions to sewers within the district during 1959, with the exception of the normal extensions to new housing estates.

Work on the new main sewerage scheme at Lyne had not been commenced at the end of the year.

#### Rivers and Streams.

Several cases of alleged pollution were investigated with the Thames Conservancy Officers. In several instances, waste pipes were found to be discharging into ditches or the River Bourne. These were rectified following joint representation.

#### Closet Accommodation.

				Pail or Tub Closets.	"Elsan" type Closets.
Addlestone Ward				12	426
Chertsey Ward		• • •		20	473
Outer Ward	• • •		• • •	52	271
New Haw Ward				7	8
				_	
		Totals		91	1,178

The majority of the "Elsan" type closets are on caravan sites and houseboats.

One hundred and twenty-one closets were emptied weekly under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector. This work is carried out by means of Cesspool Emptiers adapted for the purpose.

#### Public Cleansing.

Street Cleansing and the disposal of house and trade refuse and salvage are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details:—

Salvaged materials sold	durin	g the yea	ar:	tons	cwts.
Waste paper		• • •		 157	13
Ferrous Metals		• • •		 3	19
Rags				 1	5
Non-Ferrous Metals				 _	1

#### Cesspool Emptying.

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Three 750-gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptiers and one 750/800-gallon Bedford Cesspool Emptier are in use whole-time, each vehicle being specially equipped for dealing with the contents of pail closets.

During the year the following work was carried of Number of houses where cesspools were empties		556
Number of institutions, business premises, etc		
cesspools were emptied		31
Number of loads removed from private houses	• • •	8,578
Number of loads removed from institutions, et	c	9663
Total volume removed from:—		
Private houses	6,433,500	gallons.
Institutions, etc	$725,062\frac{1}{2}$	gallons.

As has been the trend for some years, the number of cesspools continues to increase and the number of loads removed is the highest ever recorded.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE ARE	Α.
Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector.	
Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated)	)
Regulations	. 32
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public	
Health Act	20
Dwelling houses visited with respect to water supply	
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to drainage, closet	
accommodation and bath accommodation	
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on	
complaint, enquiries re infectious disease, etc	
Visits to houses with respect to infestation or dirty conditions	
Visits to houses re dustbins	
Visits re nuisance from smoke, etc	
Visits to houses for purpose of examination of bedding and	
furniture of prospective tenants for houses	
Premises inspected as regards accommodation and over-	
crowding	32
Inspections of Meat at Slaughterhouses	436
Inspections of Dairies	20
Inspections of Food at Shops	70
Inspections of Knackers Yard and Slaughterhouses	22
Inspections of Offensive Trade Premises	8
Inspections of Factories	153
Inspections of Common Lodging House	7
Inspections of Ice Cream Stores, etc	76
Inspections of Tents, Vans, etc	340
Inspections of Ponds, etc., re Mosquito control	8
Inspections of Food Premises (Hygiene)	412
Inspections under Shop Acts	155
Inspections under Rent Act, 1957	128
inspections under item raci, 1757	
	3,782
Re-inspections	875
The Inspections	
Total	4,657
Other Matters.	
Number of complaints received	296
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	11
Number of verminous rooms cleansed	20
Number of samples of Ice Cream taken for analysis	51
Number of Iced Lollies taken for analysis	6
Number of samples of Milk taken for analysis	56
Number of samples of Water taken for analysis	56

# Preliminary Notices. Number of Preliminary Notices served ... ... 129 Number of Preliminary Notices complied with ... 94

(This number includes premises dealt with prior to 1959.)

#### Statutory Notices.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default
39	9	5	
45	2	1	1
75	_	_	_
93	15	13	_

#### Housing Act, 1957.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default	
9	_	2	_	

#### CHERTSEY U.D.C. ACT, 1956.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default
41	2	2	
Nuisance Bye-laws	_		_

(The number includes Notices served prior to 1959.)

## Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Public Health Inspector's representations.

Roofs repaired				• • •	• • •	28
Eaves-gutters repaired				• • •	• • •	19
Rainwater pipes repaired or repl	laced .		• • •			9
Means of disposal provided for	rainwa	ater				3
Chimneys repaired	. ,					10
External walls repaired			• • •		• • •	16
Windows repaired					• • •	20
Window sills repaired					• • •	6
Sashcords provided					• • •	14
Damp proof courses provided			• • •		• • •	1
Doors repaired	. ,				• • •	10
Soil removed away from walls	. ,				• • •	2
Window and door fasteners repa	aired o	or rene	wed	• • •		9
External walls treated or render	ed .		• • •		• • •	5
Floors repaired					• • •	13
Stair treads repaired			• • •		• • •	3

Food stores provided		• • •		2			
Oversite concrete provided	• • •	• • •	• • •	2			
Plastering to walls repaired	• • •	• • •		15			
Ceilings repaired		• • •		12			
Natural lighting improved	• • •			1			
Exterior of premises painted			• • •	8			
Ventilation improved	• • •	• • •		6			
Grates and stoves renewed or repaired	• • •			14			
Sub-floor ventilation improved		• • •		3			
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	• • •		• • •	6			
Drains repaired or cleansed	• • •		• • •	26			
Cesspools provided or repaired				2			
W.C's repaired				19			
Dustbins provided	• • •	• • •	• • •	2			
Yards paved or repaired	• • •			4			
Offensive accumulations removed		• • •		9			
Premises connected to main drainage			• • •	1			
Rooms, passages and staircases re-decorated			• • •	12			
Factories Act, 1937.  One hundred and fifty-three inspections of factories were made during the year and attention called to defects and want of cleansing, etc.							
Work carried out as follows:—							
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	• • •	• • •	• • •	1			
Sanitary conveniences repaired	• • •	• • •		7			
Sanitary conveniences provided	• • •			1			
Artificial lighting to sanitary convenience	es provi	ded	• • •	1			
Ventilation improved to workroom	• • •	• • •		2			
Other matters remedied	• • •	• • •		6			

#### 1.—Inspections.

Premises		Number	Number of			
		On Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted	
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	4			
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	133	123	6	_	
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	20	26	_		
	TOTAL	156	153	6		

#### 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

	Number o	Number of cases in			
Particulars			Refe	erred	which
Tarticulars	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness					
Overcrowding					
Unreasonable temperature					
Inadequate ventilation	_	2			
Ineffective drainage of floors		_			
Sanitary Conveniences (a) Insufficient	3	1		1	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	7		3	
(c) Not separate for sexes	_		_		
Other offences against the Act (not in- cluding offences re- lating to Outwork)	12	11	_	_	_
TOTAL	23	21	_	4	_

(Defects remedied includes premises dealt with prior to 1959.)

#### Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

		Section 110		Section 111		
Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing pparel: Aaking, etc.	7	nii	nil	nil	nil	nil

## Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate forty-three lodgers. During the year, seven visits were made to the premises which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the byelaws.

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on various lands for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

#### Clean Air.

Eighty-eight visits and inspections were made during the year, and six cases of alleged nuisance from smoke and dust were dealt with. Alternative methods of disposing of industrial waste produced desired improvements in three cases.

#### Eradication of Bed Bugs, etc.

Five cases of infestation in Council houses and two in private premises were dealt with during the year, the necessary disinfestation being carried out by the Department.

#### School Canteens.

The spraying of school canteens was undertaken for the County Council, twelve canteens being treated against flies in the early summer.

A heavy infestation in a canteen of gooseberry or clover mites was also dealt with.

# Pest Control.

A Pests Officer is engaged whole-time on this work and the Ministry's recommended methods of control and disinfestation are employed. The following table summarises the work carried out during the year under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949: --

	Total visits re survey, complaints and treatments			29	1375	1293	67	2764
	Number of premises awaiting treatment at end of	year			1	7		<u>د</u>
TREATMENT	Number of treatments carried out by	L.A. Occupier				1	8	ĸ
TRE	Nui	L.A.		5	112	104	3	224
VEY	of und d by	Mice		1		9		9
CT SUR	Number of premises found to be infested by	Rats	MINOR	4	15	34	9	59
DISTRI	N. prem to be	<b>X</b>	Major			2		7
RECORD OF DISTRICT SURVEY	Number of premises inspected during survey			12	841	744	48	1645
T.S.	Number not infested							1
APLAIN	of bund by	Mice		-	14	12		27
RECORD OF COMPLAINTS	Number of premises found infested by	Rats	Мічов		83	38		121
CORD	Dre.	×	Major			2		7
RE	laints festa- by	Rats Mice		1	14	12		27
	Number of complaints of infestation by	Rats		1	83	40		123
	Type OF Property			Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises, etc.	Agricultural Premises	TOTALS

The State Scheme, operated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for dealing with infestations on agricultural properties, ceased at the end of March, Local Authorities thus becoming responsible for administering the Act at all types of premises in their Districts, from the 1st April.

Test-baiting of the sewers was carried out in September, 104 baits being laid. A small infestation of rats in a branch sewer at New Haw was discovered and dealt with.

#### Rag Flock Act, 1951.

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Act. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

There are five premises in the district registered under the above Act.

#### Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Four licences were granted during the year.

#### Swimming Pools.

There are no private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted. The Council have provided and maintain a bathing pavilion with accommodation for males and females, on the north bank of the River Thames near Chertsey Bridge; during the summer months an attendant is also provided.

#### Schools.

There are thirteen County Primary schools, four secondary schools, one Grammar school, four Boys' Colleges and several private schools within the district. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the West Surrey Water Company.

One Council school and one Boys' College are provided with cesspool drainage, one Boys' College is drained on the septic tank system, one Boys' College and two private schools are provided with a complete private drainage system, and the remainder all have main drainage.

#### Housing Act, 1957—Overcrowding.

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

#### Housing.

At the end of the year, one thousand, three hundred and ninety-nine new houses had been completed by the Local Authority since 1945. There were in course of erection 68 Council houses and flats. Fifty-two family units were rehoused in Council houses or requisitioned houses. There still remains a waiting list of nine hundred and twenty-six applicants. The ever increasing demand for craftsmen and skilled labour by new trading estates and adjacent factories keeps this figure at a consistently high level.

Special consideration is given to the rehousing of families where there is an infectious and notified case of tuberculosis and where there are young children at risk, the aim being to give each infectious case a separate bedroom.

#### Housing Act, 1957, Parts II and III.

During the year, nine Demolition and one Closing Orders were made, twelve families were re-housed, and six houses were demolished.

In one case, a dwelling house, subject to a Closing Order, was re-conditioned, and the Order was determined.

#### Rent Act, 1957.

Twenty-five applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and the following table indicates the position regarding applications at the end of the year:—

Applications	Notices of Proposal to	Cases where work	Undert to carr work re	ry out	Certificates	Applications for cancellation	Consideration
for Certificates Received	issue Certificates served	carried out after notice of proposal	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	issued	of Certificates received	Certificates cancelled
25	24	Nil	15	Nil	7	3	6

In addition, ten applications for Certificates under paragraph 8. First Schedule, were received and fourteen were issued.

(I gales include applications received prior to 1959.)

#### Caravan Sites.

The use of crarans for permanent or semi-permanent dwellings continues to cause concern in the district. At the end of the year there were twenty sites, ranging from 300 caravans to under five caravans and making a total of approximately 1,400 caravans. Approximately fifty per cent of these were on authorised sites, 500 on existing user sites, and just over 400 on unauthorised sites.

Stricter control of caravan sites is advocated in the interests of health, particularly of young children. Caravan sites in the Thames Valley are often dependent on well water supply. Frequent sampling is necessary to ensure that the source is reasonably safe, or whether sterilisation prior to use is advisable.

Caravans are not considered suitable accommodation for young children. The whole standard of living is inevitably lowered. The incidence of complications following measles and whooping cough appears to be higher than under normal housing conditions and removal to hospital is desirable.

The incidence of bronchitis and pneumonia is also higher. This may be due to overcrowding and damp atmospheric conditions following on condensation and irregular and poor ventilation in inclement weather. Complaint of rheumatism is more frequently encountered and flooding on the site occurs from time to time. The absence of

facilities for drying clothes may precipitate rheumatic disease and adversely affect health and welfare.

The above conditions are particularly noticeable on unauthorised sites, where sewage and refuse disposal arrangements are unsatisfactory and where there are few, if any, amenities. It is difficult to produce firm statistics on the above as this caravan population is frequently on the move, and also, in recent years, there has been such a marked decline in the incidence of infectious and notifiable diseases. It is estimated that there are in the district approximately 400 caravans on unauthorised sites amounting to over 1,200 residents.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Bill, when it comes into force, should ensure that no unauthorised sites are established, but the problem still remains of providing better accommodation for those already on these unsatisfactory sites.

#### Brackendene Site.

This site of 160 caravans was taken over by the Council during the year, with the intention of gradually running it down in numbers in the course of the next few years.

#### Mead Lane Site.

There are 200 caravans on this site. Several improvements were carried out during the year. This site is provided with ablution and sanitary facilities to the Council's standard.

#### Childown Hall Site.

This site is on land belonging to the Ministry of Works. It was not found possible to vacate the site in six months as originally intended. Additional sanitary facilities have been provided.

#### Ada's Farm, Lyne Lane.

It was not possible to continue the service of Enforcement Notices on this unauthorised site as the owner could not be traced. Statutory Notices have meanwhile been served on the tenants.

#### Twynersh Farm, St. Ann's Road.

This site has been run down from approximately 200 caravans to 133. A conviction has been obtained for non-compliance with Enforcement Notices and daily penalties can now be sought.

#### Mixnams Farm.

This existing user site of 300 caravans is in course of redevelopment; a main water supply with ablution and sanitary blocks are being provided.

#### Rose Cottage Orchard, Brox Lane.

The owner has agreed to instal a main water supply on this existing user site.

#### Municipal Caravan Site.

The acquisition of land for a municipal caravan site, to which improperly sited caravans could be directed, was under consideration by the Council. It was decided that a site at Heathervale, New Haw, was suitable for one hundred caravans and it is hoped that work will be commenced in the near future.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### Milk Supply.

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the supervision of clean milk production on the farm.

When unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions are found on dairy farms on inspection by the Medical Officer of Health, these cases are reported to the County Inspector for necessary action.

### Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

Licences were issued as follows: -

DEALERS' LICENCES.					9
Tuberculin Tested Milk	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	14
Pasteurised Milk			• • •	• • •	11
Sterilised Milk	• • •	• • •		• • •	11
SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES.					5
Tuberculin Tested Milk					5
Pasteurised Milk		• • •		• • •	<i>5</i>
Sterilised Milk					)

#### Milk Samples.

Fifty-six samples of Milk were collected as follows: —

ity-six samples of wink were co.	Collected at Dairies.	Collected on Delivery.	Total.
Pasteurised Milk	7	49	30
Tuberculin Tested Milk			
Sterilised Milk		_	_

All the samples were satisfactory.

All milk produced and retailed in the district is now "specially designated," that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. This Milk Order came into operation in 1954. Tests are regularly carried out on samples to ensure purity and adequate pasteurisation.

#### Milk Production.

Nine Cowkeepers were producing milk for sale, as follows: -

#### Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Mrs. G. E. M. Phillips, Grovers Farm, West Byfleet.

Mrs. E. M. Cannon, Fan Court Gardens, Longcross.

Mr. W. D. Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.

- Mr. A. E. Cawley, Home Farm, Ottershaw Park, Ottershaw.
- Mr. V. Hatton, Almners Farm, Lyne.
- Mr. A. E. Packer, Elm Farm, Lyne.
- Mr. A. Seys, Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.
- Mrs. A. Smith, Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone.
- Mr. R. Mann, Woburn Park Farm, Addlestone.

#### Meat.

There were two licensed slaughterhouses in the district at the beginning of the year, but the small one at the local hospital was not re-licensed and there was therefore only one in use at the end of the year. The number of animals killed here was less than for some years, and Sunday killing was much reduced.

The report required by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, on slaughtering facilities and requirements in the district, was almost ready for submission at the end of the year.

Co-operative relations have continued to exist between the trade and the Local Authority and its Officers. A large percentage of the animals killed has been consigned to the London Markets.

Four hundred and thirty-six visits were made to the main slaughterhouse during the year for the purpose of examination of carcases and offals.

The following were the number inspected: — Cattle, 622. Calves, 255. Sheep, 2,561. Pigs, 6,516.

The total weight of meat, etc., condemned was 10,097 lbs. This figure includes two parts of beef carcases affected with tuberculosis.

The following are details of Meat, etc., condemned: -

BEASTS: —						lbs.
2 Parts of Ca	arcases	·	• • •			 71
12 Heads and	Tongu	ies	• • •	• • •		 389
115 Livers and	Parts	of 89	Livers			 2,024
23 Lungs						 154
11 Melts					• • •	 17
1 Stomach						 14
2 Tongues						 7
2 Kidneys						 3
7 Hearts						 29
7 Skirts						 17
2 Mesenteries						 20
4 Carcases	• • •					 1,267

								lbs.
CAT	VES:—							
	Carcases							110
	Plucks							29
_	Heads							18
۷	Ticads		•••					
PIG	S:—							
116	Heads and	<b>Fongue</b>	S					1,755
6	Carcases							389
27	Parts of Ca	rcases						551
116	Plucks							698
567	Lungs							300
282	Livers			'				680
5	Mesenteries							68
1	Stomach						• • •	4
25	Hearts							11
83	Tops							187
	Kidneys							48
	EEP:—							477
11	Carcases			0 0 0		• • •	• • •	477
7	Parts of C	arcases			• • •			18
11	Heads and	Tongu	es					50
15	Plucks						• • •	74
293	Livers					• • •		585
3	Stomachs			• • •				8
4	Tops	• • •						5
3	Mesenteries	3					• • •	6
							lbs.	10,097

#### Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known	549	73	255	2,561	6,516
Number inspected	549	73	255	2,561	6,516
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS AND CYSTICERCI: Whole carcases condemned	1	3	2	11	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	191	22	3	310	844
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticerci	34.97%	34.24%	1.96%	12.53%	13.04%
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned	_		_	_	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2			-	7
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis	0.36%	_		_	1.79%
Cysticercosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	_	_	_	_
Carcases submit- ted to treatment by refrigeration	6			G-100	
Generalised and totally condemned					an-esa

It is interesting to note that, for the second successive year, there was no incidence of tuberculosis in cows.

#### Disposal of Meat Unfit for Human Consumption.

The largest percentage is now disposed of by burial at the Council's tip. A small percentage of such meat, not specifically diseased, was released for animal feeding.

#### Shops Act, 1950.

One hundred and fifty-five visits were made during the year, no contraventions of Closing Hours being discovered.

he following repairs or improvements w	ere carried	out:—	
Heating facilities provided		2	
Sanitary conveniences provided		2	
Washing facilities provided		8	
Sanitary conveniences cleansed		1	

#### Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The Public Health Department have continued during the year to press for further improvements and repairs to premises, and replacement of defective equipment and utensils. We have found the Food Hygiene Regulations of great help in effecting this but we realise that no lasting good can materialise unless we continue to visit all types of food premises and give constructive criticism and advice. These visits offer also an opportunity of pressing home to managers and employees matters of personal hygiene in relation to food handling.

There is the matter of window display and display of food not under glass on a counter. The interpretation of the regulations is a matter of opinion as to whether the food is under risk of contamination, and this is where some food traders do not always see our point of view. In four cases, however, we were able to secure protective display counters.

The Public Health Department was also able to secure the provisions of both sinks and wash hand basins in many cases. It is sometimes difficult to get food traders to realise the necessity of these in the prevention of cross infection. In this connection swabs from various utensils in use at canteens and cafes were taken and with only a few exceptions all showed a satisfactory bacterial count.

The provision of First Aid equipment was secured in two cases. It is obligatory for food handlers with any cuts or abrasions to keep them covered with a waterproof dressing.

It is equally important for the general public to realise that if they expect a high standard of hygiene in shops and restaurants and let this be known they will get it. With a discerning public a shop, unmindful of hygiene, will soon lose trade.

Four hundred and twelve visits were made in connection with hygiene in food premises, 43 preliminary notices were served, requiring works to be carried out, thirty-nine were complied with, this latter figure including notices served prior to 1959.

T	he following improvements	were	carried	out du	ring the	year: -	
	Water supply provided					7	
	Food rooms repaired	• • •			• • •	13	
	Food rooms re-decorated					13	
	Constant hot water provide	ed				25	
	Washbasins provided	• • •			• • •	7	
	Sinks provided		• • •	• • •	• • •	9	
	Protective display cases pr	ovide	:d	• • •		4	
	Sanitary conveniences repai	red o	r cleanse	ed		5	
	Ventilation improved			• • •	• • •	3	
	Clothing lockers provided	• • •		• • •	• • •	4	
	Refrigeration plant provide	ed .	• • •	• • •		2	
	First Aid equipment provid	ed		• • •		2	
	Other matters remedied		• • •			4	
N	umber of Food Premises in	the A	rea:				
- 1	Greengrocers					26	
	Cafes		• • •			19	
	Ice-cream Manufacturers		• • •			2	
	Confectioners (Ice-cream ar					36	
	General Stores			• • •		89	
	Butchers	• • •				27	
	Fishmongers and Fish Frye			• • •		13	
	Canteens		• • •	• • •		22	
	Bakers and Confectioners				• • •	14	
	Dairies					4	
	Licensed Houses and Clubs					52	
	Food Factories						
N.T							1
	umber of food premises reg Drugs Act: —	istere	a unaer	Section	1 16 01	the Poor	a
and	Sausage and Pressed Meat	Man	ufacture	rs		20	
	Ice-Cream Stores and Man						
	umber of Dairies registered	unde	er the M	lilk and	Dairies	Regula	-
tions	s, 1949/58:—						
	Dairies					14	

#### Unsound Food.

Seventy inspections of food in shops were made during the year, the following being details of the food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption:—

					lbs.
	Beef			 	15½
	Pork			 	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	Fresh Fish			 	40
	Pig's Livers			 	14
	Bacon			 	35
	Lamb			 	18
16	Tins Luncheon Mea	ıt		 	$43\frac{1}{2}$
1	Tin Ox Tongue			 	12
12	Tins Ham or Ham		• • •	 	135
6	Tins Tomatoes			 	261
1	Tin Steak			 	1
3	Tins Peas			 	25
37	Tins Fruit			 	193
11	Tins Corned Beef			 • • •	58 <del>3</del>

All condemned food from shops is disposed of by burying at the Council's Refuse Tip.

#### Sale or Manufacture of Ice-cream.

There are one hundred and thirteen premises on the Register, two premises being used for the manufacture of ice-cream. The remaining premises are used for the retail sale only of ice-cream.

During the year, 76 visits were made to registered premises and, where necessary, attention was called for improvements.

Fifty-one samples of ice-cream were collected for analysis, with the following results:—

Grade	I.		 	46
25	II.			5
• •	III.	• • •	 	Nil
22	IV.		 	Nil

These grades refer to the degree of bacteriological purity. Grades I and II are considered of a satisfactory standard. When samples fall into Grades III and IV a careful check is made at the plants concerned and manufacturers are advised on cleansing, sterilisation and hygienic preparation.

In addition, six iced lollies were collected and found to be of a satisfactory standard.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950, is carried out by the Surrey County

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Chertsey Urban District during 1959: --

	egular	Total	-       -	2
	Adulterated or Irregular	Informal	1111111	
	Adult	Formal	-       -	2
		Total		95
	Analysed	Informal	6 6 12	19
		Formal	2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	76
ı				:
	icles			TOTAL
	. Articles		Bread Butter Crab, dressed Infant Foods Margarine Meat, cooked and prepared Milk Soft Drink	

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

#### Scarlet Fever.

Twelve cases were notified. Eight cases occurred in January at a residential boys' college. The outbreak was easily controlled by the usual measure of throat swabbing and isolation of carriers. The remaining seven cases occurred at separate schools throughout the year.

The disease ran a mild uncomplicated course, only one case being admitted to hospital for administrative reasons.

#### Diphtheria.

No cases were notified.

This is the fourteenth consecutive year in which no cases have occurred in children up to school leaving age. This remarkable success has been achieved mainly by two injections of prophylatic at a month's interval, beginning at about eight months of age and followed by a single booster dose on entering school and a second four years later. It should be remembered that the immunity cannot be guaranteed for more than five years following the last injection, so the supplementary doses at four years interval are required during school age.

The following figures give the Immunity Index at the end of 1959, showing the percentage of children who have, within the last five years, received either their first course of injections or a subsequent reinforcing dose.

#### Immunity Index

Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Under 15 years
18.5%	75.9%	50.4%	55.5%

Details of the number of children immunised during the year are as follows:—

Primary injections	 	711
Reinforcing doses	 	492

#### Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified. One suspected case was treated in hospital, in a male patient of 38 years. Poliomyelitis was not confirmed.

#### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Approximately 91 per cent of school and pre-school children had received a course of three injections by the end of the year.

In the age group 16 to 26 years it is estimated that 49 per cent were undergoing a course of vaccination.

All the larger factories in the district were visited and inoculations carried out. There was a good response during the summer months, and it is estimated that approximately 62 per cent of the employees were being vaccinated.

#### Vaccination against Smallpox.

Vaccination is usually required prior to travel to foreign countries and is an essential personal protection in countries where smallpox is endemic.

Notifications have been received of the following vaccinations carried out:—

Primary vaccination ... 608
Re-vaccination ... 148

No complications were reported in any case of vaccination.

#### Measles.

Four hundred and sixty-four cases of measles were notified. There has been an outbreak of this disease during the last three years, mainly in the 5-10 year age group. Six cases were admitted to hospital—four from caravan sites. All cases made a good uncomplicated recovery, with the exception of one case which was complicated with pneumonia in a child of 5 years.

#### Whooping Cough.

Five cases were notified, one being transferred from a general hospital to the infectious diseases hospital. All cases made a good recovery.

Details of children immunised during the year are as follows:—

Primary injections ... 595

#### Dysentery.

Four cases of Flexner Dysentery were notified, all being resident in an institution for mental defectives.

#### Pneumonia.

Forty-two cases were notified, twenty-two being cases of primary pneumonia and twenty post influenzal pneumonia.

#### Puerperal Pyrexia

The pyrexia in this notified case was due to bronchitis.

#### Meningococcal Infection.

This case—a child of 4 years—was notified from a local hospital and made a good recovery. The child was not a resident of Chertsey.

#### Acute Encephalitis.

This was a severe case following measles which eventually made a good recovery in the hospital from which it was notified. The case was admitted from outside the district.

#### Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Diseas	se			Total Cases Notified
Smallpox				
Scarlet Fever	• • •	• • •		12
Diphtheria				
Enteric Fever (including Page 1)	aratypho:	id Feve	r)	
Puerperal Pyrexia	• • •			1
Pneumonia	• • •	• • •		42
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	• • •		• • •	
Erysipelas				-
Malaria	• • •			-
Acute Encephalitis				1
Measles	• • •			464
Whooping Cough			• • •	5
Meningococcal Infection	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
Dysentery	• • •			4
Poliomyelitis—paralytic		• • •	• • •	
Poliomyelitis-non-paralyti	c	• • •	• • •	_
Food Poisoning				-

ble Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).
rding to Age Groups.

AGE		Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis-non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis	Malaria	Food Poisoning
year			_	_	-	_		_	12		_	_			_	-	-	
ars	* * *		_	_	-	_		_	36	1		_			_	_	_	_
ears		_	_	_	_	_	_		49	_	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	_
ears	• • •	_		_	-	_	1	_	48	1	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	
ears			_		-	_	-		43	_	_	_	-	_	1	_	_	_
years		_	5		_		5	_	244	1	_	_	una een	-	-	_	_	_
years		_	4	_				_	27	_	_	_	_	_	-	1	_	_
years	•••		3	_	_	_	1	_	2	_	2	_	-	_		_		_
years	• • •		_	_	-	1	4		1	_	2	_			_	_	-	_
years	• • •	_	_	_	-	_	8		2	_	_	_	_		-		_	_
years		_	_	_	-	_	14	-	_	_	_	_	_	-		_	_	.—
s and upwa	ards		_	_	_		9	_	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	_		_
ified		_	_		_	_	_	_		2		_	_	-	_	_	_	_
TOTAL		_	12			1	42	_	464	5	4	_		_	1	1		

#### Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools and Day Nurseries:—

Disease	Jan.	teb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox	7	7	1	1		_	_	_		_		
Mumps	6	3	1	_	1	_	_	_	_		_	1
German Measles	_	_		-	2	_	1	-	_	_	_	_
							1	1				

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality.

		New	Cases		Deaths				
Age Groups	Pulmo	nary		on- onary	Pulme	onary	Non- Pulmonary		
	Μ.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M	F.	
0-1 year 1-5 years 5-15 years 15-25 years 25-35 years 35-45 years 45-55 years 55-65 years 65 upwards		3 1			1	1			
TOTAL	10	4	_	_	1	1			

Cases added to register during	year	:—								
New cases		• • •			14					
Transfer into district	• • •				23					
Cases removed from register during year										
Total on register at end of year:—										
Pulmonary—Males	• • •			* • •	164					
Females			• • •		140					
Non-Pulmonary—Males					12					
Females					17					
Net decrease for the year					12					

Steps are immediately taken to follow up deaths of persons whose tuberculous disease was not notified during life. Enquiries are made into the reason for failure of notification, disinfection is carried out in the home and the contacts are examined. One such case was discovered during the year, the disease being diagnosed on post mortem examination.

#### Home Conditions.

The Medical Officer of Health has detailed knowledge of the home conditions of all persons notified to him as suffering from tuberculosis from personal visits as well as from reports from the Health Visitor. He is thus in a position to advise on the housing requirements of the family concerned. The patient should be isolated at least to the extent of having a bedroom to himself. Advice is given on the

necessity of strict precautions as to proper disposal of sputum and on general matters of hygiene.

#### Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The local area Care Committee includes the Chertsey district in its sphere of activities. It helps tuberculous persons and their families who require assistance and advice. Cases were helped during the year with extra nourishment, clothing, household necessities and handicraft materials. Children who were contacts with active cases at home were provided with seaside and country holidays.

## Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

#### Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions in the control of the disease.

#### B.C.G. Vaccination, 1956.

This form of protection against tuberculosis is now available to school children in their 14th year, as well as to child contacts of active tuberculosis.

The tuberculin test is used to indicate whether the child is susceptible to tuberculosis, and if so found B.C.G. vaccination is carried out.

About fifty-eight per cent of local school children aged 13 to 14 years were so treated.

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